













### POWDOIN COLLEGE, CLASS OF 1873 TO CELEBRATE

At the commencement at Bowdoin College the coming June the class of 1873 will observe the 50th anniversary of the graduation. Of the thirty-five graduates fifteen are living and of these one is a resident of Bethel, Hon. Addison E. Herrick. Mr. Herrick, as Judge, as he is known, has been a resident of Bethel for many years and during this time he has held many offices of importance. He was Judge of Oxford County Probate Court for many years, and is at the present time Treasurer of the Bethel Savings Bank.

### LOOKER'S MILLS

Gwendolyn Bartlett was home from North Paris, Monday. Donald Tebbets and Miss Roberts were in Bethel on business the week end. Mrs. John Mansfield and Mrs. May and Elizabeth were to Norway, visiting relatives, recently. Captain Gifford and wife have been entertaining relatives from Italy. Mrs. Donald Tebbets visited in Portland the week end. Elmer Cummings and Clifford Dyer were in Bangor's Pond, Monday. Quite a few families are ill with the prevailing epidemic.

### SOUTH BETHEL

Robert Mann and Willie Walker have secured employment at the Telephone plant at Looker's Mills. Frank Brooks was at Looker's Mills one day last week. Roy Trenchard was at Looker's Mills, recently. George Walker, who has been heard of at Mount Mansie's the past few months, has gone to Looker's Mills to board at Charles Culligan's. Edward Chase was at Looker's Mills.

### AS IT SEEMS

The Prophet—It's a cruel world. The more houses built, the greater is the demand for building material, and the higher price which in turn makes for higher rents. The Friend—Yes, but— "On the other hand, the fewer houses built, the greater is the demand for houses and the higher the rents."—Answers.

### PEOPLE OF OUR TOWN



The Merchant is wondering, if there isn't no Hell, where his business has gone to. The Power it gets, the Love he advertises and the Less he advertises, the Power it gets. How long will it take him to go Hated at this rate?

### PROFANITY AND GOSSIP

Below are found extracts of sermons given some weeks ago by two ministers of Bethel on the habits of profanity and gossip, which are so prevalent. The extracts are printed as signed articles.

#### PROFANITY

What seems to any man of right mind most openly disgusting, even if it is not a primary consideration in the third commandment, is the common practice of profanity. This word may stand for swearing, cursing and other language insulting to God and man's sensitive moral sense. Men seem to refuse to measure the magnitude of this sin. But will not the profane man try to measure the shock which cursing and swearing give to God by the fact they give to the sensitiveness of his neighbor or friend who reveres the name of God? Can the habit be condoned on any account whatsoever? Can a cursing man say, "I mean nothing by it." Can he say, "I don't know I am doing it." The writer has proven over and over again that a man does "mean something" by his curse, does "know when he curses." Only the lowest and vilest of the profane slip the filth of their brains and hearts into the faces of decent men, men who disapprove profanity, who are in their presence. We hear men philosophize thus regarding the outrageous practice: "Profanity is merely poverty of language, lack of an extensive vocabulary of good words. It is not a sinful habit." Nonsense! The habit is not by any means confined to the uneducated. Here the linguistic consideration is very small. The man whose brain conceals the baseness of the lower regions and then throws into it the sacred names of God, Jesus, Christ, and all manner of blasphemous language, and who then pitches the abominable concoction into the stream of his speech in the form of vulgar oaths, curses, imprecations, and vile epithets is simply casting forth the ugliness and degeneracy and depravity of his character.

God counts the offense grave. The proof of this is that clean folks universally feel revulsion to it. The sweeter the word is always below par in a decent neighborhood. Though otherwise he may be a fine fellow, if this is a habit of his, all men discount his breeding. Something is wrong about his inner makeup. But not only does the neighborhood deny a cursing man full value of life but he himself can not, does not, respect himself. The reaction of profane and vulgar utterance is inevitable upon a man's soul. He feels he is evermore sprinkling his heart with filth. He has the sense of being repeatedly stained. This third commandment—it is not written in a man's heart! Tables of stone or man, on which Moses wrote the rules, according to the story, all the laws of God abide in man's nature. What is the proof that the Lord will not hold the swearer guiltless? The Lord sees in it that the man who indulges in profane utterance does not hold himself guiltless. He feels accountable to the God whose name he takes in vain. He is sure he will suffer the consequences which always follow the breaking of a law of God.

The prayer of the psalmist of Jesus' parable is the prayer the swearer may use, "O God be merciful to me a sinner." God will in mercy hear that and forgive—St. T. Ashenbach.

#### HOLD YOUR TONGUE

Profanity—The little states that "Whosoever is careless of his tongue will be led astray." Most people who indulge in profane language do so for selfish ends. There are no more forcible words than the common expressions of doubt, fear, anger, and the like. The man who professes that he is above the law of God and that he is the thing that is a day's work.

Most men and people everywhere seem to be careless of their tongues, especially in talking about some one who is absent from their company. There are no more forcible words than the common expressions of doubt, fear, anger, and the like. The man who professes that he is above the law of God and that he is the thing that is a day's work.

If all that we say in a single day, With never a word left said, Were printed each night, in some black and white, 'Twould prove quite reading so long.

### BETHEL AND VICINITY

(Continued from page 1)

Mrs. Arthur Drick, who has been ill, is improving.

Mrs. J. C. Billings is ill at her home on Mechanic Street.

Messrs. F. L. Edwards and Alton Bartlett were in town over the week end.

Mr. William McCrea was confined to the house a few days last week by illness.

Mr. Dion Brown of South Paris was the guest of his family the first of the week.

Mr. Marshall Hastings has returned from Orono where he has had a long job.

Mr. and Mrs. Dion Brown are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Marshall Tyler.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Cross are being congratulated upon the arrival of a son, Thursday, Feb. 15.

Lieut. Col. C. McLaughlin of Boston was in town, Monday, to inspect the local National Guard.

Mr. Nahum Moore has returned from New York, where he attended the Wood Turners' Convention.

Friends of C. L. Davis are glad to see him on the street again after an illness of several weeks.

Friends of Miss Ruth Verrill are very sorry to learn that she is in a hospital in Portland for treatment.

The Academy Herald is off the press and copies can be secured of the business manager, Fairfield McCann.

The snow storm of last Wednesday and Thursday added fourteen inches more to our already abundant supply.

We have just the right kind of a table you want to set your radio on. Young's Variety Store. Adv.

The regular meeting of Brown Corps will be held Thursday evening and a Washington programme will be presented.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Williamson have finished work for J. I. Skillings at No. Newry and returned to their home in town.

Mr. Harry Bartlett of Bethel, N. H., was in town one day last week as the guest of his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. John Swan.

Friends of Miss Gwendolyn Stearns are glad to know that she has returned from the Trull Hospital in Biddeford, and is making a fast recovery from her recent surgical operation.

Mr. Brasler, our submaster, has been at his home in Guilford for several days. Teachers and students sympathize with Mr. Brasler in the loss of his father, whose death occurred last week.

There wouldn't we sigh, and wouldn't we try  
A great deal less talking to do  
And I more than half think that many  
A kiss  
Would be sweeter in life's tangled  
Thread,  
If half that we say in a single day  
Were forever left unsaid.  
C. R. Oliver.

### HOMORS FROM THE WOODS

There's a little town in Maine,  
Far in the Orono hills,  
That is perched upon the mountain-side,  
Among the rocks and rills,  
Far from the noise of city,  
Far from the ocean's roar,  
Eternal stillness in its woods,  
That bounds Umbagog's shore.

Eternal stillness did I say?  
Ah, no! For life is there,  
Just list! there's sounds on every side,  
For those who wish to hear,  
The bluejay, saucy little imp,  
Is swinging on a limb;  
He tilts his head with eyes so bright,  
And bids you look at him.

The squirrel says that you intrude,  
He chatters and will scold,  
But by and by he'll take your food,  
And come to you, quite bold.

The little rabbit, fearful one,  
Hides by the old tree trunk,  
And the foxes pass with careful tread,  
And the hedgehog and the skunk.

Afraid of these? Oh, no,  
There's nothing there to fear,  
You need no gun to protect yourself  
From the wood folks you'll meet here.  
And oh, the bird songs overhead!  
The flowers at your feet,  
The velvet carpet that you tread,  
Here earth and heaven meet.

Here lying 'neath the spreading tree,  
Watching sailing clouds go by,  
With friendly life on every hand—  
And God's orchestra on high—  
You surely must forget for awhile  
All trouble and all strife—  
And say deep, deep within yourself,  
Here's life, abundant life.

M. Cairns Abbott.

## Our Store is Headquarters for CARPENTERS' TOOLS

of which we have a large assortment.

It will be well for you to remember to we have a good supply of

## Paints and Varnishes

Order now for Spring Delivery.

## G. L. THURSTON CO.

BETHEL, MAINE

## NASH

for  
SERVICE, ENDURANCE AND COMFORT  
Canal Street Garage  
Rumford

## IRA C. JORDAN

General Merchandise

BETHEL, MAINE

## Fitted Wood for Sale

BARTLETT BROS.

BETHEL, MAINE

## NEW SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Ginghams, Tissues, Voiles, Ratines, Crepes, Percales, Everfast Suitings and Endurance Cloth

Do Your Spring and Summer Sewing Now

Very soon will be Spring house cleaning time and after this, you will want to be out of doors in the open air, not sitting down in the house sewing.

If unable to get to store telephone or write us for samples. We pay the postage on all orders.

## Brown, Buck & Co.

NORWAY, MAINE



KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN says: "What a good, what a pungent story. THE CUSTARD CUP! More power to the author's elbow. Florence Bingham Livingston is a talented creature."

We recommend it for its delicious humor, the sense of joy in living which it leaves with the reader, and for the author's very great ability in picturing the lives of a group of people who live on almost nothing a year, and manage to have an uproariously good time.

A story of human kindness, of everyday folks, of troubles and worries, but most of all of the genuine joys to be found in the little things of life if only one has the faith to make them come true.

Follow the Delightful Record of "Pencie" and Her Adopted Family in

THIS STORY WILL BEGIN IN AN EARLY ISSUE OF THE CITIZEN. WATCH FOR IT.

### WAR

To D. M. County of C

### GREETING

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Art. 2. T

Art. 3. T officers.

Art. 4. T

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## IN THE FAT MAN'S CORNER



The FAT MAN has promised the Editor that he will make this corner the lightest and brightest spot in the whole paper. The FAT MAN is a man who has been in the paper for many years and has been a very successful business man. He is a man who is very kind and generous and who is very interested in the welfare of his community. He is a man who is very well known and respected in his community and who is very successful in his business. He is a man who is very kind and generous and who is very interested in the welfare of his community.

He said: "I shall never marry me as I am a woman who is my direct opposite." "Oh, Heggie, there are a number of intelligent girls in this neighborhood," said the Editor. "I shall never marry me as I am a woman who is my direct opposite." "Oh, Heggie, there are a number of intelligent girls in this neighborhood," said the Editor.

The Editor has decided that a man has a right to get drunk in his own home. That right to give a tremendous slap to the "Kaiser" who has been in the paper for many years and has been a very successful business man. He is a man who is very kind and generous and who is very interested in the welfare of his community.

At the same time asking permission to change the American must be expanding a bit more. "What right have you?" said the Editor. "I shall never marry me as I am a woman who is my direct opposite." "Oh, Heggie, there are a number of intelligent girls in this neighborhood," said the Editor.

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## The AMERICAN LEGION

(Copy for This Department Supplied by The American Legion News Service.)

### TO HELP COMBAT ILLITERACY

American Legion Auxiliary Called Upon by National Chairman to Aid in Educational Work.

Under the leadership of Mrs. J. E. Baird of Lincoln, Neb., thousands of members of the American Legion Auxiliary assisted the Legion in its American Legion Education week program, December 8 to 10, inclusive.

Mrs. Baird is chairman of the auxiliary's national Americanism commission.

Appearing to the auxiliary's 200,000 members, Mrs. Baird made the following statement:

"We, who gave our sons, brothers and husbands to battle for the enlightenment of the world, are deeply interested in the Legion's efforts to combat illiteracy and ignorance which have been revealed as one of our principal sources of national danger."

"The war draft tests, showing that our men from twenty-one to thirty years of age were six per cent illiterate and the subsequent discovery that the United States stands eleventh among the great nations in point of literacy have alarmed the good women of this country and they are eager to remedy this deplorable state of affairs."

Mrs. Baird also pointed out that 22.4 per cent of those examined for the draft were found to be physically unfit and that the relative of two years' service against the Legion's program to install playgrounds and to establish facilities for physical exercise among school children.

Among the principal activities of the auxiliary during American Education week was a campaign urging the importance of regular visits to the schools.

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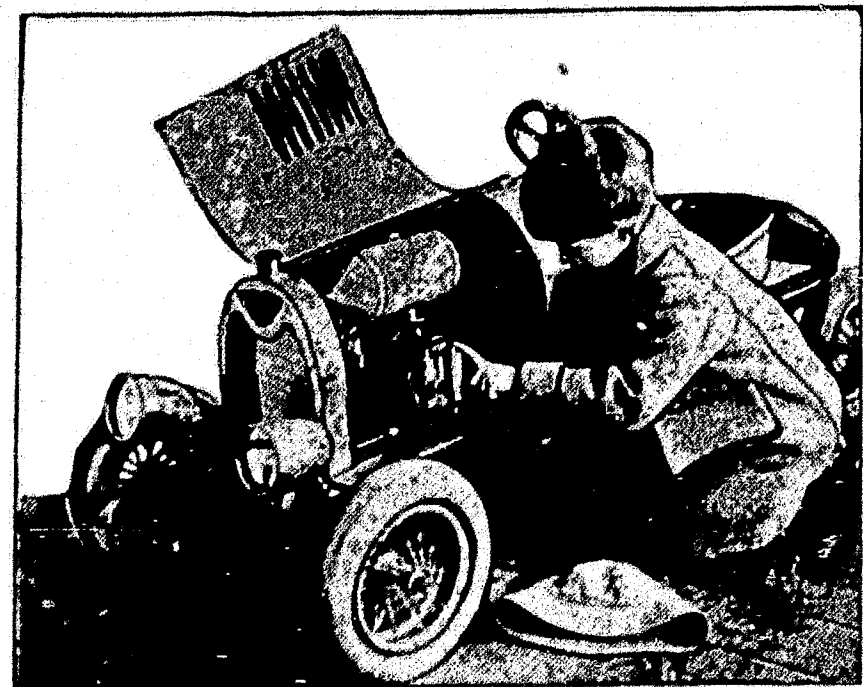
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## TAKES INTEREST IN AUTOMOBILES



Here indeed is the lad of 12.5 who doesn't take a live interest in automobiles—here is a new English car for children that is the real thing, a regular gasoline driven motorcar, the miniature of an expensive roadster. And this lucky kid loses no time in finding out "what makes it go."

## COURTESY RULES TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS

Series of Suggestions Issued to Assist Motorists.

When Man Behind Sounds Horn to Indicate That He Wishes to Pass, Draw Over to Right and Let Him Have Clear Road.

Courtesy on the road among motorists is akin to safety, and a new courtesy series of suggestions is now being issued.

Lack of courtesy, it is pointed out, often leads to accidents, which in turn leads to accidents. Therefore, motorists are asked to read the following courtesy rules:

1. When a man approaching you from behind sounds his horn as a signal that he wishes to pass, don't "step on it." Draw over to the right and let him go by.

2. Do not use more than your half of the road, thus crowding others into the ditch.

3. It is not courteous to "steal" a parking space from a man who is just getting ready to back in.

4. Do not imagine that every motorist on the road who tries to pass you is starting a race. He may be on an important business.

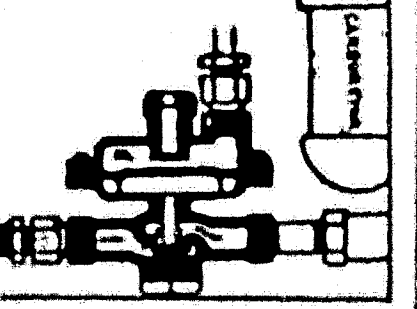
5. When you pass a man from behind going in the same direction, do not cut in directly in front of him. This is discourteous.

6. Do not shove another man's car along the curb to make room for yours, thus jamming his car against a dropping or the car ahead.

7. It is discourteous to halt behind a traffic jam and back your horn.

8. The correct giving of hand signals is courteous as well as safe.

New Automatic Stop.



When the stalling system fails, the engine is stopped automatically by this protective device. It is attached between the carburetor and the oil pressure line. A diaphragm in the device controls a valve in the gasoline line to the carburetor. The oil pressure against the diaphragm, keeping the valve open. But when oil falls this pressure is released and the gasoline valve closes.

Legislatures of 43 states in the Union are to revise and establish new motor vehicle laws.

Before washing the car, remove all the dirt particles by applying a slow stream of cold water.

The best gear combination for a quick getaway and for stopping quickly is to shift to "second" speed.

The standard piston intended to fit a certain size of cylinder is made a little smaller than the cast iron piston because of the greater amount of expansion of aluminum.

If you happen to forget to signal the fact that you intend turning, and if you are suddenly aware that another car follows, the sensible thing is to go straight ahead again.

Stocks in Europe of various grades of automobiles are shown there. They are usually termed "first," "second," and "third" grades, and are sold at a price of \$100, \$200, and \$300 respectively.

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## WAYS TO HANDLE CHILLED MOTORS

Suggestions and Tips That Make It Easier to Start Car During Cold Weather.

DIFFICULT TO START ENGINE

Much Trouble Caused by Lack of Knowledge on Part of Driver as to What Takes Place Under Hood—Other Causes.

It is not infrequent in cold weather to see cars being "towed in" to service stations because of difficulties of the motorist in getting the engine started.

These difficulties in a great many instances are due to lack of understanding on the part of the driver as to what takes place under the hood when endeavoring to start the motor.

For the benefit of those motorists who have not yet learned precisely of the influences of cold weather that retard the easy starting of the engine the following instruction has been obtained from an experienced service man.

Causes of Difficulty.

There are three main reasons for difficulty in starting the motor in cold weather:

1. Poor mixture of gas.

2. Reduced efficiency of battery.

3. Stiff motor (most frequently caused by lubricating oil that is too thick or viscous for winter use).

An understanding of the changes brought about by a lower temperature on the carburetor, electrical equipment and oil will help overcome the difficulties of driving in all seasons.

The functioning of the carburetor is to vaporize the gasoline and mix it with an adequate proportion of air, which, under compression, constitutes the explosive mixture. Heat and cold have very definite influences on the carburetor of gasoline.

Gasoline is a volatile liquid and easily vaporized under the influence of heat, being less susceptible to a decrease in temperature. The gasoline vapor is just as easily reduced back to liquid form under the influence of cold. Thus a cold lurch of air through the carburetor will result in a very weak mixture of air and gasoline vapor. Therefore it follows that the carburetor must be adjusted to give a stronger or richer mixture when starting the motor under cold weather conditions.

Battery Has Limitations.

The early part of the electrical equipment influenced by the cold is the battery, which provides both the power to rotate the starter and the current which induces a spark at the plugs. When called upon to rotate the motor by means of the starter the battery sets free all its stored-up energy to be used without restraint. However, even a battery has its limitations and can only store up so much energy.

Furthermore, it is true that with a lowering of the temperature the effectiveness of the storage battery decreases. So it follows that in cold weather the starter is less able to do its work because of deriving less power from the battery than under normal weather conditions.

Heat causes oil to become thin and flow easily and causes it to coat and become viscous or sticky. It is equally susceptible to either influence.

The moving parts of the motor are covered with oil, which becomes gummy if the motor is left to stand idle at a low temperature. If it is cold enough the motor will literally become frozen. It is then that the starter is called upon to perform its hardest work.

Lubricating oils are obtainable in varying degrees of viscosity or thickness at normal temperatures. They are usually termed "first," "second," and "third" grades, and are sold at a price of \$100, \$200, and \$300 respectively.

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## Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

### VISIT TO ZOO

"I must tell you about my visit to the zoo," said Billie Brownie to Witty Witch.

He had gone to call on Witty Witch in her cave and Witty Witch wanted to know all about his latest trip.

You know Witty Witch was so named because in the first place she was a witch and in the second place she was very funny and witty.

Then, too, she liked that name because she said it was the kind of a name which would perhaps tell people that she wasn't an awful creature at all, but some one who loved fun and jokes.

And she wanted people to know that she liked children and animals, too, and wouldn't hurt anyone—ever!

"Yes, Billie Brownie," said Witty Witch, "I want to hear about your trip."

"I saw so many creatures," said Billie Brownie, "that it is hard to know where to begin telling you about them all."

"Let me see, let me see," and Billie Brownie looked back and thought about all he had seen.

"There were some lovely birds," he began. "Yes, there were beautiful birds."

"You should have seen the gorgeous birds of paradise, but what funny sounds they did make!"

"There were magnificent parrots and parakeets and some with shoul-

ders and necks which looked as though they were gold and precious jewels, so lovely was the coloring."

"Some of the birds and animals had been brought many, many miles and how they had traveled, by camel, by horseback, by motor cars, trains and boats!"

"Oh yes, some of those birds and animals have traveled. They have come from far-off places, and what stories they could tell of other lands and other scenes and other customs and ways!"

"I saw my old friend the Cassowary. He told that story you know so well of his grandfather, or his father, I've forgotten which, and I didn't stop to ask him, who swallowed a door knob and a baseball and felt just as well as ever!"

"I had so much to do and see that I let him tell the story as quickly as he could, for I wanted to hurry on."

"Sometimes, Witty Witch, I like to take hours and hours just looking at some animal or a few animals. Then I like to take a hurried look at a good many of them—just to say a polite good-day to them all."

"The way I like to do best, of course, is to stop for a chat with one or two of them for a long time, but now and again I want to have a glimpse of as many as I can."

"I saw the Kangaroo from Australia and was told that the Opossum is about our only animal that is like so many of these Australian animals, who carry their babies in their pouches."

"As I was there a great many new animals came there were fifty-four kangaroos and wallabies, two leopards and three wombats, and a nice new Dingo dog."

"That old Dingo dog is a fine, friendly animal, but the keeper said to some one that Dingo would be quite wild if he were let loose in a forest now, but that he was tame so long as he was kept among people."

"He had been caught as a puppy, and so he was tame and





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# ROAD BUILDING

COLORADO DOUBLES MILEAGE

More Than 60 Per Cent of Roads Have  
Been Improved During Past  
Seven Years.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Colorado has more than doubled its mileage of improved road in the last seven years, according to the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has made an extensive investigation as to the highway mileage and revenue of the state.

In 1914 there was 13,208 miles of improved road and a total of 80,750 miles, while in 1921 the improved mileage had increased to 29,540 miles and a total of 48,143 miles.

The improved road at the present time is classified as follows: Graded and drained, 24,941 miles; sand, clay and gravel, 4,307 miles; macadam, 131 miles; other types of surfacing, 71 miles.

While most of the improved road in this state is what is known as low-type road, the fact that more than 60



A Concrete Cement Road in Colorado.  
per cent of the total mileage has been improved constitutes a record that will be envied by many.

For each square mile of area the road revenue amounts to \$55.50, and there is one-half mile of road. The total road revenue amounts to \$935 per capita, \$182.07 per mile of road, and totals \$3,705,443.

## DIRT ROADS WASTE GASOLINE

Gallon of Fuel Necessary to Drive Car  
Six Miles on Earth and Twelve  
on Road.

An investigation carried on by an automobile manufacturer showed that the consumption of a gallon of gasoline was necessary to drive a machine six miles on the average earth roads as against twelve miles on the hard-surfaced roads, according to Automobile Topics. These figures would indicate a saving in gasoline, on the basis of 400 vehicles per mile a day, of 50,000 gallons on 10,000 miles of improved roads. At 24 cents a gallon this amounts to \$12,000,000, or more than enough to pay 5 per cent interest on the investment.

One billion, seven hundred million dollars per year will pay \$15,000,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds (principal and interest) in a little less than twelve years. In other words, if we could immediately lay down 2,500,000 miles of public highway at a cost of \$15,000,000,000, borrowing the money to do it with at 5 per cent interest, the \$1,700,000,000 saved to the producers of farm products in the use of reduced cost of moving their annual crops to market would pay off the debt, principal and interest, in less than twelve years.

## ANCIENT PAVING MATERIALS

Romans Used Brick as Early as 44 A.  
D.—Quarries Were First to  
Use Asphalt.

As early as 44 A. D. the Romans used bricks in England. Archaic specimens of this material, which were found in the ruins of the Roman city of Bath, have been discovered. The great director that bricks be produced under government supervision. The earliest recorded use of asphalt was by the Romans, a people inhabiting the Euphrates valley prior to the ascendancy of the Babylonians. An asphalt road excavated at Lough, near the mouth of the Euphrates, dates back to 2600 B. C. As a mortar for bricks, similar to the filler now used in brick streets, asphalt was used in the construction of the Tower of Babel.

Money to Improve Highways.  
Fifty million dollars will have been spent on improving Canada's highways when the five-year period terminates in the fall of 1923.

Keep Chickens Busy.  
Give the chickens an abundance of food to fill their crops at night; keep them working through the day; give them feed and betterment.

Control Contagious Pox.  
Vaccination will help to control contagious pox in poultry.

# The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE  
XLV.—OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA holds the record for rapid growth. It was the first term of President

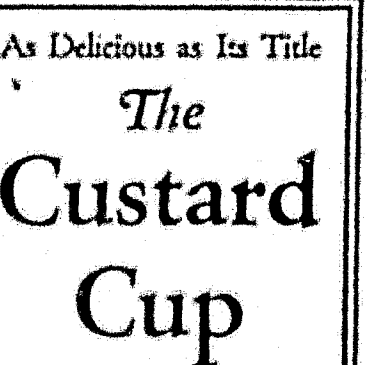
Benjamin Harrison that Oklahoma was opened up. Good farm land available under the Homestead Act was difficult to find so the United States bought from the Indians, who had been segregated in Indian territory, a large tract of some 40,000 square miles that had been used largely by the Indians as pasture for their cattle and horses. This was called Oklahoma, a word meaning "fine country," and was arranged to be ready for sale to homesteaders at 12 o'clock noon of April 22, 1889. Troops were placed on guard to prevent any settlers entering before that time for more than 100,000 "boomers" as they were called, came from all over the country to obtain farms or places for business. On the stroke of the hour, bugles sounded and the mad rush by men, women and children to locate claims began. The government had arranged land officers at many places at which claims could be filed for the farms or city lots, and all that day these were besieged by fighting mobs. Before nightfall hundreds of farms were staked out and Oklahoma City and Guthrie were well on their way to become cities.

Thus was developed this region which came into the possession of the United States as a part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and which was set aside for so many years as Indian country. Previous to the formation of Oklahoma territory, congress had forbidden white settlers in this part of the country, and this edict was enforced by federal troops. As the demand for more land was felt and as the Indians decreased in numbers, Indian territory was added to Oklahoma territory, and in 1907 it was admitted to the Union as the State of Oklahoma, adding another star to our flag, which for eleven years had contained forty-five. The state has flourished to such an extent that it has ten presidential electors, which is more than double that of many of the older states of larger size.

(By McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

## THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

When elevated guards  
are cross  
I spinelessly obey  
them.  
I think up cutting  
things to say  
But don't have  
time to say  
them.



As Delicious as Its Title

# The Custard Cup

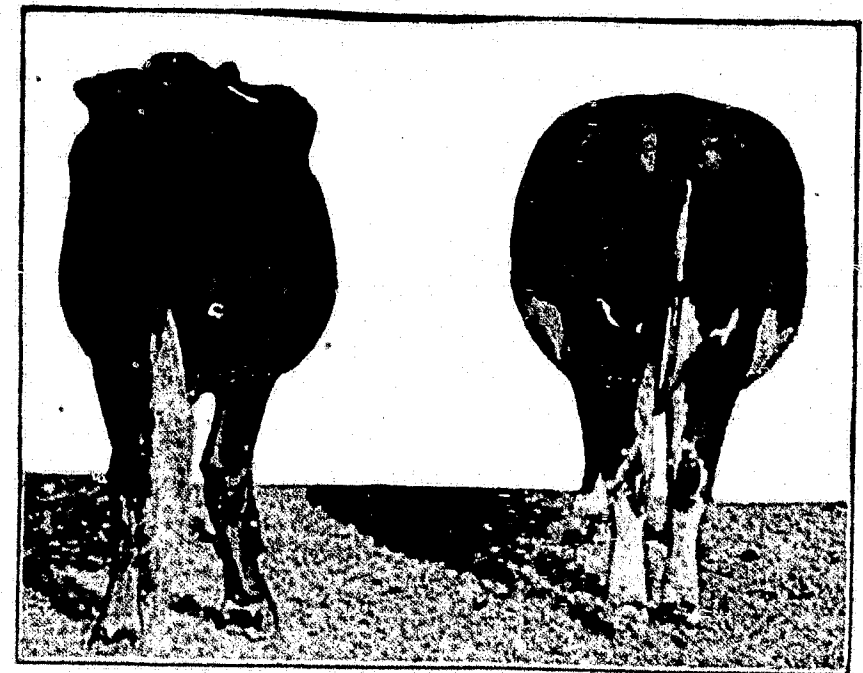
As humorous as "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," this sentimental, more logical, and carrying a message of cheer equal to "Pollyanna."

The story is of "Pennie," mother to an adopted family of wails and strays and mother to all the people in that group of tenement houses known as "The Custard Cup."

Devoting herself to the troubles of everyone else, "Pennie" had no time for her own. And what real and very poignant troubles she had, and how they vanished under her philosophy of service!

Read This Most Charming  
Story of Many Years  
as a Serial in  
THE CITIZEN.

# BIG UTILITY VALUE OF PUREBREDS



A Purebred Beef Cow Compared With a Scrub.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Based on utility value alone—apart from breeding or sales value—purebred live stock has an earning power from a third to one-half greater than scrub stock, the average superiority of purebreds for all classes of farm animals being about 40 per cent. This is the conclusion of the United States Department of Agriculture after weighing the opinions of more than 500 farmers and stockmen owning about 25,000 head of breeding stock and close to 30,000 fowls. These men are all participating in the Better Stock-Better Stock campaign, a systematic plan conducted by the Department of Agriculture and various states in improving the average quality of live stock in the country. A list of questions relating to the value of purebred live stock was sent to these participants and the answers, after thorough analysis, were used as the basis of Department Circular 235, "Utility Value of Purebred Live Stock," by D. S. Burch, which has just been issued.

Big Points of Purebreds.  
Of the principal points in which purebreds excel other stock, according to the circular, the most prominent are: Superiority and uniformity in conformation and type, greater sale value, early maturity, and the economy in the conversion of feed into meat, milk, wool and work.

The comments of many of the farmers questioned indicate the value of the different points listed. Says a Virginia farmer: "My purebred stock weigh as much at three months as my scrubs did at three years—a saving of 21 months in feed and labor, besides getting a better price. They are early maturing, easy keepers and good producers."

"My cows have more than doubled in milk production," says a Pennsylvania farmer. "Scrub and grade cows used to give me about 4,000 pounds of milk a year, while my purebreds average over 8,000 pounds."

Uniformly Good.  
A breeder in Washington state makes this observation: "I find the young of purebred stock are uniformly good, while with scrub stock there usually are one or two good ones to eight or ten poor ones." A Montana ranchman says he has increased the weight per fleece on 10,000 sheep from six pounds to eleven and one-half pounds—almost 100 per cent—as a result of the use of purebred stock.

Many stockmen emphasize the great reliability of purebreds. "Buyers in this locality come to me first," is a frequent comment. The circular contains much good advice on improvement of live stock, based upon farm experience. Copies may be obtained without cost from the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

# WEATHER FORECASTS AID TO BEEKEEPERS

Predictions of Much Value in Fall and in Spring.

Instance of Importance of Service Related by New York Apiculturists Who Used Telephone to Inform Neighbors.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Beekeepers are dependent on weather conditions to prevent large winter losses, part of which occurs if they do not know when to put their bees in the cellar in the fall, or if the bees are removed from winter quarters too early in the spring. To the other hand, it is advantageous to give bees the benefit of clearing flights as soon as possible in the spring and as late as possible before cold weather sets in. Close attention is paid to the weather forecasts, especially to the northern states.

An instance of the way in which the bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture cooperates with beekeepers occurred recently in New York state. There are approximately 15,000 beekeepers there, half of whom winter their bees in cellars. When the weather map indicated the approach of severe weather, with no indications for a bee flight in sight, telegrams were sent by the state extension apiculturist to secretaries of 20 county and regional associations. These men in their turn were prepared to telephone key men who would telephone beekeepers in their own localities. In this way most of the beekeepers who winter their bees in cellars were reached.

Considering that the honey crop in New York state approximates 4,000,000 pounds a year, and that the greatest losses to the beekeepers of the state have been due to winter weather conditions, the weather bureau service is of real importance.

Advantages of Ducks.  
Besides the advantage of furnishing feathers as well as eggs and meat, ducks are not usually troubled to any great extent by lice or mites and may be housed in cheaper quarters than chickens.

# RADIO

## HOW THE STORAGE BATTERY OPERATES

Operator Must Guard Against an Excessive Rate of Charge or Discharge.

It is possible to form the plates of a lead storage battery by immersing lead plates in a 20 per cent solution of sulphuric acid and continuously going through the charging and discharging process. However, this is a long and tedious process to get oxide of lead on the positive plates by means of numerous charging and discharging cycles. The oxide, which is the active material, is manufactured chemically and applied to the plates.

The body of manufactured plates is cast from lead in such a manner as to leave the surface honeycombed. In this honeycombed surface of the plates is forced a paste, formed by mixing litharge-lead-oxide with sulphuric acid. After the plates are assembled with separators between them are placed in containers in an electrolyte consisting of a 20 per cent solution of sulphuric acid. The lead body of a storage battery plate simply acts as a holder or container for the active material. The active materials in a lead storage battery are the lead peroxide on the positive plate, the sponge lead of the negative plate and the sulphuric acid electrolyte.

When a storage battery is discharging, that is, while a current is being drawn from it, a chemical action takes place in the battery. The lead peroxide of the positive plate and the sulphuric acid of the electrolyte react to form lead sulphate and water. Acid is more dense than water, so that when fully charged the electrolyte has a density of 1.275 to 1.300, which means that the electrolyte is 1.275 to 1.3 times as heavy as an equal volume of water. As the battery is discharged and water is formed by the chemical action, the electrolyte becomes less dense. Finally, when the density drops to 1.00 to 1.150, the battery reaches a point when charging is necessary. Thus the density of the electrolyte is a measure of how much energy, or how fully charged the battery is.

The voltage of a battery is also an indication of the degree of charge. A fully charged battery should have an open circuit voltage of 2.2 volts per cell.

The voltage per cell should not be allowed to drop below 1.8 before recharging.

When a storage battery is put on charge, a direct current is forced through the battery. The chemical reaction that takes place during the charging process is just the reverse of that which takes place during the process of discharging. That is to say, the lead sulphate and water formed during the discharge are converted back into lead peroxide and sulphuric acid during the charging process. The density of the electrolyte increases. The density of the electrolyte of a fully charged battery is between 1.275 and 1.300, while the open circuit voltage per cell is about 2.2.

Of course, a storage battery is not 100 per cent efficient, which means that the total ampere hours delivered to the battery during the charging period will always exceed the total ampere hours drawn from the battery during the discharge period. The voltage per cell and the specific gravity of the electrolyte are the criterion of the degree of charge in the battery. However, due to the fact that some of the lead sulphate is not readily converted into lead peroxide and sulphuric acid, it is necessary at times to give the battery an overcharge. That is, the charging current should be allowed to flow after the battery has reached the charged condition, and after several hours of constant charging, there is no increase in the voltage per cell or the density of the electrolyte.

The value of the charging current is determined by the manufacturer and should not be exceeded. An excessively high charging current will cause an increase in the rate of deterioration of the plates. Every time a battery is charged or discharged a certain amount of active material on the plates crumbles and drops to the bottom of the cell.

Assuming the same operating conditions, the life of a storage battery is a certain number of charges and discharges. An excessive rate of charge or discharge will cause the battery to heat, buckle the plates, and result in an abnormal amount of crumbling of the active material. In the extreme case of a short circuit, the plates of the battery might be buckled to such an extent that an internal short circuit is formed in the battery. To guard against short circuits it is well when using a lead plate storage battery to install a fuse in both battery leads right near the terminals of the battery. Don't under any condition spark the battery by placing a pair of pliers or a screw driver across the terminals. This will eventually ruin the battery.

The water will evaporate out of the electrolyte of a battery and should be replaced. Always add enough distilled water to keep the electrolyte at least a quarter of an inch above the

plates in each cell. Should it become necessary to clean out the cells at any time, measure the specific gravity of the old electrolyte. By doing this no false readings of electrolyte density confound the tester as to the condition of the newly cleaned battery.

When using a storage battery in connection with a radio receiver allow the battery to stand a time just after being charged before it is placed in use. Otherwise the unstable condition of the voltage will cause disagreeable noises in the head phones caused by the varying amplification of the tubes.

## GROWTH OF RADIO INDUSTRY

Between Two and Three Million Fans Have Bought and Installed Receiving Sets.

A little more than a year ago many of the old established manufacturers of radio apparatus were wondering how they would dispose of their stock. Many dealers were just making a bare living at selling radio apparatus. Just about 300,000 radio amateurs scattered throughout the United States constituted the field for sales of radio goods and apparatus.

Since then a great change has taken place. Radio has come upon the country as a tide. Old apparatus, instruments manufactured under patents 15 years old, ordinary double slide crystal detector sets were becoming immensely popular.

It is said that there are almost 600 incorporated manufacturers of radio apparatus in the United States today. It is impossible to estimate the number of dealers. There are some two or three million fans who have bought and installed radio receiving sets.

These sets receive music and other broadcast matter from some 600 or more broadcasting stations located in every state in the Union. Every state but one has one or more stations, and some states have as many as 20.

With the establishment of more solid radio regulations, with the advent of fair competition and intelligent manufacture of radio apparatus of good design the infant radio baby is growing lustily.

## Select Receiving Set Carefully.

When making a purchase, ask the dealer to show you the inside of the set. If all connections are not soldered the wires will become loose and reception will be impossible. Paste or acid, if spread carelessly over the wiring, or dirt inside the receiving box will cause trouble. If filings have been allowed to get into the telephone receiver, the attraction of the magnets will gradually cause them to make their way through the insulation and render the phones worthless. Watch out for these difficulties and avoid the disappointment that comes when a radio enthusiast gets all set to listen in, but can't.

## Schools Compete in Radio.

New Jersey public educational institutions have hit upon the idea of competition among the various schools and grades in the construction of radiophone sets. Thus far more than 4,000 complete sets, some of them of the more complicated nature, have been turned out in the schools. The authorities say that boys are learning more through wireless about electricity, circuits, batteries, the telephone and ether than any textbook could ever teach.

## Reason for Short Wiring.

The reason that you are urged to use short wiring and right-angle turns in connecting a set is a simple one. Every wire carrying an electric current has a magnetic field; if two wires are placed near each other they will attract current, but if placed at right angles they will oppose each other which is just what they should do. If you run the wires long, they will, of course, meet with other long leads and there will be adverse induction.

## Condensers Allow Variation.

Owners of receivers using spider-web inductances coils of fixed position are restricted to a particular wave length, and even if the coils are mounted for coupling, the range is still limited unless variable condensers are used. The best arrangement is to place one variable condenser in series with the primary and about another across the secondary. This affords results equal to those obtainable with a variable coil.

## BIG STATION FOR HOLLAND

During the late war Holland was cut off from all direct cable communication with her colonies. In order to avoid possible repetition she is to establish a very powerful radio station at Kocwyk equipped with apparatus to reach as far as Java, 7,600 miles.

## Wireless Invades Arctic.

Wireless has invaded the Arctic territory, a powerful radio station having been established on the Norwegian island of Jan Mayen. It communicates with Norwegian, English and Swedish meteorological stations and was designed for service to sealing and whaling vessels that put in at Jan Mayen.

## Government Has Ten Stations.

The federal government now maintains ten broadcasting stations for the purpose of sending out crop and market news.



### WANT COLUMN

Twenty-five words or less, one week, 25 cents; second week, 15 cents; each additional week, 10 cents. Black and white, 50 cents. One word and each additional word, 10 cents.

**PURCHASED JERSEY APPLIES**  
STEPHEN J. ARNOTT,  
Bethel, Me.  
R. T. D. I. Bethel, Me.

**FOR SALE**—The E. C. Hot house on 10th Street, Bethel. House contains a kitchen and 3 bedrooms, bath, room, electric lights. Inquire at A. L. Hall, Bethel, Me., or F. C. Hall, Bethel, Me. 12-24

**FOR SALE**—Dry and green wood, both clear and mixed. Inquire at FRED LITTLEFIELD, Albany, Maine. 12-23

**U. S. GOVERNMENT UNDERWEAR**  
2,500,000 yd. New Government Wool Underwear purchased by us to sell to the public direct at the BACIL. Actual value \$1.25 each. All sizes, 12 to 14 to 16—Drawers 20 to 24. Good overcoat sizes. Pay Postman on delivery or send no money order. If underwear is not satisfactory, we will refund money promptly on request. Dept. 23. The Filigree Woolen Co., 1475 Broadway New York, N. Y. 12-22-17

**FOR SALE**—Just quality loose hay. Inquire of Dr. W. H. Tinsdale, Bethel, Me. 1-4

**TYPEWRITER WANTED**—We can get you a ribbon for any make typewriter you want. Call up the Citizen Office and make an appointment.

**FOR SALE**—Foster move and dining room chairs. Inquire at the Star Inn, Bethel, Maine. 2-1

**Machine for sale**—The way to get bigger, stronger bodies. This machine of the best applied \$12.50 for full instructions. R. O. Harrison, Bethel, Maine. 2-14

**LOST**—A light brown coat. Reward. Please notify Mrs. Ralph Moore, Bethel, Me. 2-5

**COW FOR SALE**—Inquire of B. C. PHILLIPSON, Bethel, Me. 2-15

**WANTED**—We will pay 5 cents per pound for clean tags suitable for washing process. Citizens Office, Bethel, Me.

**WOK BOARDS WANTED**—Round, square and square boards, any thickness, also other boards, given kind, lengths, widths, thicknesses and prices. Refer to our rating agency. Samuel Clark, Kew-Forest, Maine. 2-22-34

### NOTICE OF LOST BANK BOOK

Whereas it is hereby given that the Bethel Savings Bank has been notified that a book of deposit issued by said bank to Margaret Eliza Smith and now owned and held by her, has been destroyed or lost, and that she desires to have a new book of deposit issued to her.

BETHEL SAVINGS BANK,  
By A. R. Harrison, Treasurer,  
Bethel, Maine, Feb. 8, 1934

2-8-34

### THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
BY D. M. FORBES  
BETHEL, MAINE

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1934.

### BEGIN TODAY

Do you read "Old News From Everywhere" on the back page of the Boston Daily Globe every day?—A collection of the strangest news from all parts of the country. Have you read the Uncle Dudley Editorial in today's Boston Globe?

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### THE J. E. JONES LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

Why do the "advocates" of Moose Shoals without any expense to the United States? A "few" words written by me were sent to the north, before the Ford people came down again to Mother Earth and agreed to discuss the analysis of facts, which showed that in order to carry out the terms of Mr. Ford, the Government would be required to expend \$50,000,000 at Moose Shoals. It was at this stage of the proceedings that Mr. Ford and Mr. Edison visited Moose Shoals, and while in the South the Detroit manufacturer proposed the issuance by the United States Government of "emergency currency," or paper money, to meet the obligations imposed on the Government if it accepted his offer. This came at about the time German marks were furiously being printed in the factories of the "emergency currency," and the scheme for this money fell without a word to the advocates of enthusiasm. Advocates of Mr. Ford's Moose Shoals proposal hastened to apply the soft pedal to the emergency currency scheme.

But, presto change, there was another may cost. From the archives of the Ford works there was produced one of these fascinating latent earning tables, by which it can be easily proved that a single dollar if compounded often enough would have earned sufficient money to buy the land and the whole works of Tootsiehansen if a modern loan clerk had arranged even so small a piece of business three thousand years ago. The Ford advocates showed how simple it would be to produce the needed money to complete Moose Shoals, and to evidence their generosity in the matter they explained that with \$500,000, which is the extent of the real money they have prepared to put up, that a process of amortization would make the amount equal to the \$50,000,000 advanced by the Government, at the end of a hundred years. They never have indicated that they would put up the fifty millions.

A hundred years in the future seems a good while to most men over fifty—and most Senators and Representatives register around that mark—so when the Ford offer was figured out again the men on Capitol Hill could not see much in it that was apt to happen in their lifetime, or Mr. Ford's, and he is now sixty. Nevertheless, a new tack was taken. To have a man of Mr. Ford's quality, resources, determination, courage and proved effectiveness experiment with the making of fertilizer, they felt, would be an enormous benefit to the country. All the ordinary rules of prudence should be thrown aside. The argument is that Mr. Ford is a sort of a superman and that in dealing with him all the rules should be let down. If the waste of money is to be let down, it should have it. If he wants Government money he should have it. If he wants to operate a factory to making laws they should be repealed so far as he is concerned. Unless this is done the Ford scheme is a very little more than a dream except for the Government itself to undertake the experiment. They do not consider the Government as a man of Mr. Ford. Though the tax payers are to provide the money, the Ford advocates urge them to have Mr. Ford handle the thing and settling how great he is. One hears that the expert men who brought about the moral and political collapse of Europe occupied substantially this position. It has not yet happened in the United States.

### THE LOSS OF OUR FORESTS

It comes about like looking the deer after the deer has been stolen to talk about "saving the forests" at this time of year. Once the greater part of the United States was covered with forests. Gradually the woodmen landed the Eastern seaboard, then the Middle West, and other parts of the country. But the woodman's axe has thinned the big pine trees out, and the small or lumber was not considered worth while. Neither was it necessary to protect its future growth, and in some quarters the question of saving the forest of as yet was not even considered, with the result that the small and the growing forest was destroyed. People who lived in the Middle West a quarter of a century ago recall with something of a feeling of regret the waste of the forest wealth of the lumber to come. It would be an interesting story that and half of all the standing timber was wasted, because not an acre would be for when the actual forest.

In the Southern States where forest the protection is recognized, the loss of forest land has been in 1921 over 50 per cent of the total forest in the United States. This seems a monstrous waste of the money for the protection of the country and shows that the balance of the country has at last awakened to this vital need. But the awakening is a little late because every year out of our national timber wealth has disappeared, and the Forest Service is now using timber at a rate four times as fast as we are growing it. Destroyed "lumber forests" back the forests in many sections of the country. Many of these

forests have been converted into agricultural centers, but of their forests nothing is left. Only, we are told, in the still remaining the wood lots on farms, which very fortunately comprise nearly one-third of the remaining timber in the entire Nation.

Where lumber will be secured in the future nobody seems to know, and only a few enthusiastic foresters seem to be greatly concerned about it. They are the same ones who have stopped the fire. Shortage of timber has jumped the price of lumbermen now show respect for the small trees and the growing timber, with the result that processes of logging and manufacture avoid a part of the terrible waste of former times. Incidentally, recent Government investigations have produced charges to the effect that the lumber business is in the hands of monopolists and price-fixers, who are taking heavy toll from the helpless consumers. Those who persist in inquiring about the lumber supply for coming years are sometimes reminded that Alaska and Siberia remain unlogged and unharmed; and that they may do for awhile. But the more common sense answer to the question is more characteristically American, and the lumbermen themselves tell us now, just as they did when they were in the heyday of wastage, not to "worry over it." Nevertheless, this does not answer the question of how civilization will arrange things without depending upon the forests.

### IN LOVING SYMPATHY

To those nearest and dearest to Mrs. Lola Cosmalingo Hutchins I wish to add my tribute of love and respect to the memory of this dear one. Here was one of those exquisite, rare characters, that was ever ready to aid others, regardless of the cost to herself. Though her life here was short it was not a shortened life, but having completed the duties allotted to her, she was this early prepared to go on to the higher world. Nor is she lost to us, for the sweet influence of her life will ever be a guiding star to those who knew and loved her.

And sweetest we tried so hard to keep you, And now we look ahead through blind, foggy tears, For surely we shall yearn to hear thy voice dear Through all the coming weary years.

The gentle voice that called to rest the busy, That soothed so quickly every childish woe, That gave to all the sense of loving kindness, E'en while her own sad heart did well nigh break.

The smile so dear, the brown eyes softly gleaming, We'll never forget and seem to see them near, And well we know that God just lent her to us That we might see the way to Heaven more clear.

The life so fresh, yet strong to bear the burden of the cross, The slender hands that wrought for love and peace, We'll find and sleep again some glad to mourn In that fair land where God keeps safe his own.

She has passed away—But the sweet good will Take a fragrant odor fragrant still. The tender love that memory brings, The months of patience over us rings, We learn to follow the path the road, To be more like her who has gone to God.

A. K. M.  
Bethel, February, 1934.

### BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS GROWING

The enrollment of boys and girls in the agricultural and home making club of Maine keeps growing. The return received from the county agents up to Feb. 1 show a gain of more than 24 per cent over the enrollment up to the corresponding date a year ago.

At present, Franklin, Hancock, Kennebec, Knox and Lincoln, Oxford, Piscataquis and Waldo are ahead of their records of a year ago. Oxford, which Feb. 1st last year had not started in club work, is now leading the race, with an enrollment of 111. Waldo comes next with 84, and Hancock third with 79.

These early enrollments give promise that the clubs will be equal or exceed the high mark of 1933 reached in 1934. The coming year, as usual, made in early enrollment, there being 354 club members in that project Feb. 1, compared with 304 on the corresponding date in 1933 and 277 Feb. 1, 1932. The number enrolled in the reading and home-making project Feb. 1 was 174, in comparison with 139 on that date in 1933 and 126 in 1932. In poultry management there were 78 enrolled Feb. 1, nearly twice as many as a year ago.

Only your subscription through C. L. Brown, Bethel, Telephone 21-11.

### BOY SCOUT NEWS

**Boy Scout Winner—Oxford County**  
The following Scouts have won the Honorable Mention List for 1932. They have gained this honor because they have been prominent workers in their home troops. A check record in Scouting is their passport.

Bethel—Kenneth Stanley, Charles Heselton and Frederick Clark—Boy Scouts, Ex. 10.  
Locke's Mills—Irvin Mason, ex 7, and Harry Packard ex 6.  
Bryant's Pond—Lawrence Jordan, James Hilling and Perley Dudley.

West Paris—Stanley Parham ex 1, Warren Waterhouse ex 2, Elmer Waterhouse, Edward Burnham and Frank Conlin.

South Paris—Marion Hammond, Harry McGinley and Elmer Thurlow.

Norway—Houghton Kimball ex 3, Annie Mator, Stanley Newton, Edwin Emerson, Howard DeCosta and Irving Joslin.

Oxford—George Patterson and Sylvester Pratt.

West Norwester—Vernon Redding and Orlin Heath.

Buckfield—Arthur Hutchinson ex 3, Karl Pierce, Sidney Hutchinson, Wendell Allen.

Panton—Junior Johnson, Frank Patterson, Philadore Dangle, Frank Bicknell.

Disfield—Reginald Howard, Burton Royal, Edwin Howard, Paul Judkins.

Rumford—Paul Fuller, Tom Maynard, Elmer Knight, Abe Cohen, Finn Sorenson, Robert Seymour, and Elwood McPherson (Hanover), Philip Jenkins ex 4.

Mexico—Francis Keyo, Albert Drouin, Frank Haines, Irving Todd, Joseph McLaughery, Merion Bessey, George Sweet, Philip Street, Glenroy Foley ex 9, Gordon Williams ex 10, Howard Keyo ex 11.

West Bethel—John Reid and Melville Jordan.

**West Paris Scouts Lead for 1932**  
Trop 1, West Paris, holds first place among the Oxford County troops for the year 1932. Along with this honor will go a Boy Scout statuette as a trophy of a creditable year's work. The following results show why this troop holds first place.

1. Increased in membership from 14 to 26 members.  
2. Thirtieth second class plus, six first class plus, and 36 merit badges were awarded.  
3. Ninety per cent of troop made good advancement.  
4. Twenty-seven Scouts attended the Oxford County Scout Camp.

5. Troop re-enrolled over 86 per cent strong.  
6. Two Scouts made county examiner list.  
7. One life and star Scout badge given.

**Annual Banquet in Style**  
The month of February celebrates the 4th anniversary of Scoutng. An anniversary celebration is not complete without a banquet. Therefore, banquets are in order. Already the three Maine troops have held a joint banquet with a large attendance at Trop 1, Rumford, was the next in line with a successful banquet held in the vestry of the Universalist church.

Eight other troops have definite plans for a banquet as the result in the near future.

**RANTHRY CASUALTY INS. CO.**  
161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.  
ASSETS: DEC. 31, 1932.  
Cash and Bonds, \$1,092,351.50  
Cash in Office and Bank, 22,365.37  
Agents' Balances, 561.75  
Interest and Misc., 1,231.30

Gross Assets, \$1,166,509.92  
Deduct losses and admit. paid, 531.75

Admitted Assets, \$1,165,978.16  
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1932.  
Net Capital Losses, \$17,612.93  
Insured Premiums, 10,584.59  
All other Liabilities, 7,238.54  
Paid Capital, 100,000.00  
Surplus over all liabilities, 23,129.20

Total Liabilities and Surplus, \$164,618.16  
2-13-34—HCC

**AKILLINGTON**  
Mr. J. P. Phillips' home has come out of the woods at No. Newry.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wilby have been sick with the influenza. Mrs. Wilby's illness from Locke's Mills is serious for them.

Miss Clara Mason, who has been ill with the prevailing epidemic for the past two weeks, is improving.

Mrs. Charles Crosby is in poor health. Mr. Crosby has been doing the stable work for Mr. J. P. Phillips.

Friday afternoon the court adjourned.

# Congoleums

Spring is coming and you will want to Brighten Up that Room.

We carry in stock for your convenience a nice variety of Art Rugs in all sizes, as well as by the yard. Easy to keep clean, sanitary and attractive.

also

"LINOLENE" Window Shades

"BOYE" Flat Curtain Rods

In all styles and sizes.

at

## Carver's

until Monday at 10 o'clock.

The grand jury finished its work on Thursday. Indictments were made public as follows:

Antonio Rossi, alias Tony Rossi. Mac-laughter.

John H. Wyman. Assault with intent to murder.

Joe McKens. Attempt to manufacture intoxicating liquor.

Jerry Patrick, alias Jeronimus Petreikis. Assault with a dangerous weapon.

Frank A. Hicks. Possession of still.

John Matruskus. Attempt to manufacture intoxicating liquor.

Homer Truman. Assault with a dangerous weapon. (No pros for defective indictment.)

Joseph Morelet. Attempt to manufacture intoxicating liquor.

Vito Gerodina. Larceny.

Eugene Gellade. Keeping and depositing.

Joseph Bedard. Keeping and depositing.

H. F. Pand and Joseph McLean. Assault and battery.

### SOUTH WOODSTOCK

Feb. 19th a surprise party was given Miss Olive Pingree, the teacher of the union school, at the home of Frank Davis, the occasion being her 31st birthday. Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served.

Fred Beck and John Estes were in South Paris on business, Monday.

Alvah Hendrickson has been confined to the house the past few days by a severe cold.

Mrs. Mina Harrison is on the sick list.

"Clifton Wilson and family have been ill with the prevailing colds.

Miles, the little son of Avery Bacon, is ill with pneumonia.

Farm Wheeler was called to his home in No. Paris by the illness of his daughter.

### COLDS INFLUENZA

result from a system clogged with poisons wastes. If neglected serious illness often follows. To prevent colds and influenza, keep the body internally clean—digestion, lungs, liver, bowels, bowels functioning properly. At the first sign of a cold, take "L.F. Wood's Medicine." A powerful remedy for nearly every large bottle, 50 cents—1 cent a dose.

"L.F." MEDICINE CO., Portland, Maine

### Public Sales

We have purchased 122,000 pair of 8. Army Mouson last shoes, sizes 6 1/2 to 12 which was the entire surplus stock of one of the largest U. S. Government shoe contractors.

This shoe is guaranteed one hundred percent solid leather, color dark tan, without laces, slit and waterproof. The actual value of this shoe is \$4.00. Owing to this tremendous buy we can offer same to the public at \$2.50.

Send correct size. Pay postman on delivery or send money order. If shoes are not as represented we will cheerfully refund your money promptly upon request.

NATIONAL BAY STATE SHOE CO.  
200 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

### VOLUME XX

### BETHEL HOLDS

One of the most of the year was seen at Bethel. Both the ladies and the former having floor, while the latter above.

At the ladies' dress was taken by the House I Mrs. Anita Bab on drafting was The men's branch, after which, fully opened by A. Barker. All in disposed of and a to investigate and to hold the rem April 4th and 5th committees to vote each day. Then terms, cutting and dresses was resumed patterns and served under way when this seemed to be the meeting held in were thirteen members present.

Chairman E. A. men's meeting to introduced Mr. M. L. Management Expense Service. Bethel is fortunate in securing at only four towns He has made a st ending farm pro State for several y and twenty-five the speaker as he ditions with these the State. Poultry discussed in the m

At noon the me all went down to hold an "eating do had been generous the ladies. This successful demonstration Bethel.

At one o'clock the County Agent Love, charge in the after present, as Mr. interesting talk. If the type of farming forty years in the how farm expenses result. Instead of a beef, mutton, and as formerly, we now ern farmer for these the poultry and orch the necessary for fertilizer and equip to consider is the values of farm prod each other. For less worth of beef in 19 89 cents now, while of a dollar's worth o \$1.62. These changes for farmers to keep a determine what bras labor.

Mr. Jones said in counts show that s specialize. There all and better three One should be some such as dairy cows; a sweet corn or potato be either live stock o

CANTON O Canton Grange held Saturday, the day before anniversary day. After the following program Song, Reading, Meditation.

The afternoon open "Maine, My State of History of Canton Gr ter member, Mrs. H. Song, "Old Glory" Paper, "Looking Back

Song, "Long, Long A Reading, "What Can Home?" opened by and followed by F. An article in the town gard in interpreting the T. M. Lamb, H. A. T. Hayden, Arthur Kennel, Mrs. Mrs. W. Mendall, Mrs. Ida V. Lillian Hines and M. Song, "Our Grange is

An invitation was r cepted from Liverm with them on March 2, program.

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